

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at be thy Country's thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 18

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RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Japan Insists, That if Russia is to Control Manchuria, Japan Must Control Korea.

Paris, Jan. 5.—It developed today that the greatest difference between Russia and Japan arises from the proposals made by Russia that a neutral zone shall be established, extending from Ping-Yang, in Korea, on the south, to the Russian frontier, on the north.

The Russian Government has expressed a willingness to recognize the preponderant influence of Japan in the remainder of Korea, and the two powers are agreed respecting the principle of the integrity of China and of Korea.

Japan, however, saw no reason why the proposed neutral zone should be established, holding that the entire peninsula should be subject to her preponderant influence.

The attitude of Russia is believed to be due to the fact that if Japan controls Korea, she will thereby be able to more easily menace Port Arthur as well as Vladivostok.

The diplomat who gave to the Associated Press the foregoing information, expressed himself as confident that Russia in her reply to Japan will give way on this vital point.

RUSSIAN REGIMENT FOR COREA.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—A semi-official dispatch to a news agency from Vladivostok and private information from Mukden state that owing to disturbances between the Koreans and the Japanese in Corea, the Russian 2d rifle regiment, at its full strength, has been dispatched to Corea in order to protect Russian interests there.

RUSSIA HOPES FOR PEACE.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—In her reply to Japan, Russia made great concessions and hopes her proposals will prove acceptable to Japan.

The foreign office informed the Associated Press today that instructions had been sent to Viceroy Alexieff, on which the reply was based. The latter was drawn up in the most conciliatory spirit. Some of the Japanese proposals were accepted, while others were made the subject of extended observations and were met by counter proposals.

There are strong hopes in many circles that on Thursday next, the Russian Christmas, the Czar may be able to announce that peace is assured.

U. S. MARINES SENT TO SEOUL.
Washington, January 5.—The navy department is in receipt of two cablegrams from the commanding officer of the United States ship Vicksburg, at Chemulpo, dated the 4th and 5th inst., respectively, as follows:

"After consultation with American ministers we are of the same opinion that the aspect of affairs is very grave at Seoul. There is much fear of riot of Korean soldiers. I have completed arrangements to send the company of marines overland by railroad at the critical moment; also about thirty-five men and a field gun from this vessel at Chemulpo, if deemed necessary."

The second message is as follows: "Two officers, thirty-six men, left at 10 a. m. The remainder of guard is prepared if any demand. There is little change in the situation."

MARINES ARRIVE AT SEOUL.
Seoul, Corea, Jan. 6.—A detachment of thirty-five marines from the United States steamer Vicksburg, now lying at Chemulpo, arrived here yesterday. A guard body of seventy marines will arrive tomorrow. The United States transport Zaphiro is also at Chemulpo, where Russia, Japan and Great Britain have each one man-of-war. Quiet prevails here, but the palace is heavily guarded by the Korean army. The movements of the Japanese troops and fleet are unknown here.

A WARLIKE DISPATCH.
Paris, Jan. 5.—The Che-Foo correspondent of the Paris edition of the New York Herald cables as follows:

"Eight thousand Japanese troops are ready to land at Masanpho and their landing will probably mean war. A regiment of Cossacks is expected at Port Arthur.

Reserves are being moved from Blagoveshchensk (the capital of the Amur province, in Eastern Siberia), to Tsitsihar (in Manchuria.)

The position of the troops in Manchuria is being rearranged, but their location is kept a secret.

Fewer gallons; wears longer; Devoe.

What's in a Name?
Everything is in the name when it comes to Witch Hazel Salve. E. C. DeWitt & Co. of Chicago, discovered some years ago how to make a salve from Witch Hazel that is a specific for Piles. For blind, bleeding, itching and protruding Piles, eczema, cuts, burns, bruises and all skin diseases DeWitt's Salve has no equal. This has given rise to numerous worthless counterfeits. Ask for DeWitt's—the genuine, Sold by J. S. Hughton & Co.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Japanese Railroad Declines to Transport Russian Legation Guard.

War Preparations Rushed Forward by Both Countries—The Instructions to the American Admiral.

Seoul, Jan. 7.—A Russian legation guard of 30 has been landed at Chemulpo, but the Japanese railway has refused to transport it to Seoul. It is said preparations have been made for the emperor of Corea to find an asylum at the French legation in the event of serious trouble. It is expected that France and Germany will send marines here to guard their legations. BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Tokio, Jan. 6.—It is believed here that the Russian response has been handed to the government, but the secret of its delivery has been jealously guarded and the nature of the reply remains undisclosed. Minister of Foreign Affairs Komaru called this afternoon upon Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan, with whom he remained an hour and later he visited Premier Katsura when an extended conference was held. There is every indication now that further negotiations will take place, although it is expected that Japan will refuse to transfer the discussion of affairs to St. Petersburg if this is proposed.

MARINE ENGINEERS FOR JAPAN.
London, Jan. 6.—The party of marine engineers from the Clyde district engaged by the Japanese government to proceed immediately to Japan, presumably for service on board transports, sailed for Japan yesterday. Another draft of Scotch engineers left Govan quietly for Japan a week ago. A detachment of 120 British naval pensioners and naval reserve men and ten British officers started for Genoa, Italy, today, to assist in the navigation to the far east of the Japanese warships Kasaga and Niasin. The railroad station was crowded with sightseers, who manifested great enthusiasm. There were repeated cheers for the "gallant little Japanese."

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS MOVE.
London, Jan. 6.—A Tokio dispatch to Renter's Telegraph company says: "The Russian warships recently at Vladivostok are reported to have sailed probably for Port Arthur."

"Russia's reply has not yet been received by Japan. There is a strong, widespread tendency to doubt the reports of the alleged conciliatory character of the reply."

UNITED STATES TO BE NEUTRAL.
Washington, Jan. 6.—When Admiral Evans' fleet was ordered back to its station from Honolulu, it was arranged that the cruiser squadron should stop at Midway island, where there is a cable station, to receive any instructions the department might desire to send. These instructions were simply for Admiral Evans' fleet to await instructions at Guam. It is expected that Admiral Evans will reach Guam in a few days and report his arrival to the department. It is the purpose of the department to cable to the admiral a special set of instructions to meet the present conditions in the east and these instructions will be delivered to him at Guam according to the present programme. It is stated at the department that they will show no discrimination whatever as between the parties to any possible hostilities, but the admiral will be expected to so dispose his force as to maintain the appearance of strict neutrality as between the belligerents.

THE JAPANESE PROPOSALS.
Tokio, Jan. 6.—A high Japanese authority today made the following explanation of the status of the far eastern questions:

"The statement that Russia has made concessions to Japan is not exact. On the contrary, Russia, in the month of October, made certain concessions, which were accepted by Japan, subsequently withdrew them and assumed an attitude which left the Japanese little hope in the way of reaching a satisfactory agreement.

The Japanese government, confident in the declarations of disinterestedness in Manchuria made by Russia, and recognizing Russia's special interests in that region, wished to regulate, once for all, all questions in the far east, in the interest of future peace and tranquility. To this end Japan made the following proposals:

"1. Russia and Japan should mutually respect the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea.

"2. To recognize reciprocity—Japan, the special interest of Russia in Manchuria; Russia, the special interests of Japan in Corea.

"3. To engage mutually not to infringe—Japan, the commercial rights and immunities acquired by Russia in Corea; Russia, the commercial rights and immunities acquired by Japan in Manchuria.

"In making the third proposition, Japan wished not only to protect her own rights in China and those of Russia in Corea, but to consecrate by the principle of equality of treatment the commercial rights of all nations in Corea and China.

"Russia declined the Japanese propositions and submitted a counter proposition which contained a clause providing for the creation of a neutral zone extending from the China-Corean frontier to Wongtan on the east and to Pingyang on the west. This zone comprised almost a third of Corea.

"This Russian proposition took from Japan all guarantee of the protection of her rights in Manchuria and sequestered a considerable part of Corea, where, without contradiction, Japan's interests preponderate, and which every nation recognizes as being

within the legitimate sphere of Japan. "The proposal exasperated Japanese public opinion. Japan could not accept the proposal."

WAR DANGER LESS.
Paris, Jan. 7.—The Revue Russ says that at the moment of going to press the following was received from an authoritative source in St. Petersburg:

"The probability of war is decreasing. At the present moment Russia cannot make a casus belli of a temporary landing of Japanese troops at a Korean port with the object of maintaining order."

Paris, Jan. 7.—Official and diplomatic circles here claim to be without information regarding the contents of the Russian reply to Japan, but the tone is distinctly pessimistic, and there are but slight hopes of a peaceful exit from the position in which Russia and Japan find themselves.

The diplomats are making inquiries as to the attitude of the Powers in case of war, that to be adopted by the United States being regarded as particularly important. To the Associated Press the Japanese minister said today:

"The attitude of the United States will mean much. She has negotiated a treaty with China for the opening of three ports in Manchuria to the commerce of the world. These ports have been occupied by Russia and thus her treaty rights have been violated. "Japan is not guided by selfish motives, but is acting in the interest of all nations. I hope the United States will clearly understand our position and will favor us with her support."

AN UNEASY FEELING IN RUSSIA.
London, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Tokio to Renter's Telegram Company says that the contents of the Russian reply are kept secret, but that in the best informed circles the impression is that it is unsatisfactory. Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan, and Baron Kamura, Japanese foreign minister, conferred yesterday at the Russian legation, where Baron de Rosen is still indisposed.

An important council was held today, at which were present the premier, the foreign minister and the ministers of war and marine, together with the chiefs and assistant chiefs of the staffs of the army and navy.

The elder statesmen of Japan probably will hold a conference tomorrow. Stocks, which recovered somewhat yesterday, fell again today.

The general feeling here is one of uneasiness.

POWERS LAND TROOPS IN COREA.
London, Jan. 8.—The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent learns that Russia has made new demands, which it will be impossible for Japan to entertain.

The correspondent says that all the Powers are landing troops in Corea, and that the British blue jackets landed at Chemulpo are expected to go to Seoul immediately.

Constant telegrams are passing between M. Pavloff, the Russian minister to Corea; Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan, and Viceroy Alexieff.

RUSSIA'S BLACK SEA FLEET.
Paris, Jan. 7.—A dispatch to the Patrie, from Constantinople, says Russia is negotiating with Turkey to permit her Black Sea fleet, said to consist of seventy-six ships, to pass through the Straits of the Dardanelles.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY IN TOKIO.
Tokio, Jan. 7.—The Government is silent concerning the terms of the Russian rejoinder.

A high authority here, however, says that the reply is unsatisfactory to Japan, especially in its features bearing upon the question of Corea. He says that the Russian Government in its communication expresses a desire for a peaceful settlement of the matters in dispute. Japan has taken the reply under consideration, and if convinced that Russia's protestations are honest and that there is a chance for peace, she will continue the negotiations. At the same time the ministry is unqualifiedly opposed to a long delay. It is becoming apparent that Japan would resent any intervention upon the part of any of the outside Powers in the extremity of the crisis.

It is thought possible here that the United States might intervene. Such intervention, the Japanese say, would be unjust and only create delay, which would be advantageous to Russia.

LATER REPORT.
Tokio, Jan. 8.—The attitude of Japan towards the response of Russia is still undefined. Premier Kasura, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of war, the minister of finance and the minister of naval affairs had a council yesterday afternoon. It was decided that the cabinet confer with the older statesmen before deciding on a course of procedure. It is manifest that Russia's proposals are unsatisfactory. It is believed that Russia will make concessions in one direction and impose new conditions in another. The Japanese nation is deeply stirred. Public sentiment favors the abandonment of negotiations, believing them to be useless, and urges a resort to arms.

SIBERIAN RAILWAY NO GOOD.
Pekin, Jan. 7.—Major Nathan, an officer of the British army, who was second in command of railway transportation in the Transval during the Boer war, has arrived here. He traveled over the Siberian Railway with the special view of ascertaining the possibilities of the road for the transportation of troops and supplies in the event of war. Major Nathan made careful observations and collected a great amount of data. His opinion, based on his observations, is that the railroad would break down, and that its administration would find itself hopelessly confused within a week under the stress of war emergencies.

"WAR CANNOT BE AVERTED."
Pekin, Jan. 7.—Gen. Yuan-Shai-Kai, commander-in-chief of the Chinese army and navy, sent his foreign adviser, Chas. Denby, Jr., to

Pekin to investigate the report as to the probability of war. Mr. Denby has reported that according to the best opinions obtainable, based on diplomatic information, war cannot be averted.

RUSSIAN CRUISER LEAVES BREST.
Brest, France, Jan. 7.—The Russian cruiser Almaz, of 2,355 tons, leaves here tomorrow for the Far East.

SITUATION IN ST. PETERSBURG.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.—The foreign ministry has received a dispatch from Tokio saying that Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister, presented Russia's reply to the Japanese Cabinet yesterday.

The Russian officials were invisible today, owing to it being the Russian Christmas holiday. The situation appears to be unchanged. Diplomats today reiterated that war with Japan was not likely. The people generally are showing uneasiness. All classes of the unofficial world welcome any peaceful solution. The crisis occasions remarkably little comment among the general public.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN COREA.
Washington, Jan. 7.—United States Minister Allen, at Seoul, Corea, has cabled the State department, under today's date, that the Russian marines who were landed at Chemulpo, and who were refused transportation to Seoul over the Japanese Railway, have reached the capital, marching overland.

It is understood that the purpose in sending American marines in such haste to the Corea capital ahead of all European marines was because of a desire to protect not only the American legation at the Corea capital, but also the property of the Chemulpo Electric Railway and the electric light works, in both of which Americans are interested largely.

There are other large American interests in Corea, in fact, it is said at the State department that they are perhaps more important than those of any other nation.

TAFT AND MARQUIS ITO.
London, Jan. 8.—The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent says: "Governor Taft had a secret conference with the Marquis Ito this afternoon at the United States consulate in Yokohama. I understand that Governor Taft assured the Marquis that the United States will observe a friendly neutrality towards Japan in the event of war, and that if necessary it would grant the use of American ports in the far East to the Japanese fleet."

A NAVAL BATTLE IMMINENT.
Port Arthur, Jan. 7.—Via Che Foo, Jan. 7.—Several ships left here at midnight for the purpose of intercepting a Japanese squadron of four iron clad, which, it is understood, is now approaching Corea, for the purpose of stopping six Japanese coal-laden ships from Japan, destined for Port Arthur, and cancelling their charter to a Russian firm here.

There is a normal movement of troops in both directions on the railway.

The Port Arthur defenses are complete, and the authorities are confident.

London, Jan. 8.—The insurance of the Japanese cruisers Niasin and Kasaga, which were built at Genoa and bought from the Argentine Government, has been completed after considerable difficulty. The policies have been so arranged as to permit the cruisers to go by the way of the Suez Canal, Cape Horn or Cape of Good Hope routes, as the circumstances of the moment may dictate.

Paris, Jan. 8.—The Associated Press learns that, in the opinion of the French Government, there is still a chance of avoiding a conflict between Russia and Japan, as a result of a concession made by Russia in her latest note.

The dispatches which have come to Paris from all quarters today have been most pessimistic, and the hopefulness of the Government is in strong contrast with them. It appears that Russia's concession relates to the recognition of the preponderance of the interests of Japan in Corea. This has been the crux of the question between the two Powers up to the present moment. Just how far the concession goes it is impossible to learn, but the effect in Tokio, according to the information obtained, has been more satisfactory than the press dispatches show, and it is believed the negotiations will continue.

CONFER WITH LORD LANDSDOWNE.
London, Jan. 8.—A special dispatch from Tokio, under today's date, after recording the arrival of the Russian reply adds:

"Diplomacy has not said its last word, and there are still hopes that hostilities will be averted. From the Russian legation it is announced that the negotiations continue."

The Russian ambassador, Count Benckendorff, and the Japanese minister, Baron Hayashi, visited the foreign office today, and had half hour conferences with Lord Lansdowne, to whom the text of the Russian reply to Japan was communicated.

The British Government is continuing its efforts in the interests of peace.

ROOSEVELT AS A PEACEMAKER.
Washington, Jan. 8.—Representative Slayden, Democrat, of Texas, introduced a resolution in the House today requesting the President to tender the good offices of mediation of the United States to Russia and Japan. The resolution says:

"Whereas, warlike difficulties are now threatened between Russia and Japan, which countries, as well as the United States, are signatories to The Hague peace convention,

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to tender the good offices of mediation of the United States to Russia and Japan, with relation to their present dispute,

and to remind them, in accordance with The Hague peace convention, that the permanent Court of Arbitration is open to them."

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE.
Tokio, Jan. 8.—The Japanese Government has practically determined to continue negotiations. It is dissatisfied with Russia's terms, but does not feel warranted in issuing an ultimatum or breaking off negotiations, and will make another effort to secure their modification before resorting to force.

It is anticipated that the discussion will consume a few weeks, during which interim a breach of the peace is very improbable.

WILD RUMOR OF OVERT WAR.
London, Jan. 8.—The Kobe correspondent of the Daily Express sends a scare rumor to the effect that a collision between the Russian and the Japanese fleets has taken place near the islands of Tanshima, in the Strait of Corea.

This rumor is not mentioned in any other source, and, in view of the fact that the Japanese Government is exercising a censorship over all news concerning naval matters, it may be safely disregarded.

HONG KONG TROOPS AROUSED.
Hong Kong, Jan. 8.—A detachment of two hundred and fifty men of the Sherwood Foresters, (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire regiment,) forming part of the garrison of Hong Kong, has suddenly been warned to be in readiness for active service. The destination of the troops has not been divulged. The authorities refuse all information on the subject, but it is presumed the troops are going to Pekin or Seoul. The detachment is ready and their transport arrangements have been completed.

FOREIGN CRUISERS AT CHEMULPO.
Seoul, Corea, Jan. 8.—An Italian cruiser has arrived in the harbor of Chemulpo and a German war ship is expected there.

The legations are all guarded by detachments of marines belonging to various nations.

It is anticipated that in the event of a military revolt the Emperor will take refuge in one of the European legations.

TO MORE JAPANESE WAR SHIPS.
Genoa, Jan. 8.—When it became known that the Niasin and Kasaga, the war ships built here for the Argentine Republic and purchased by Japan would depart tonight, there was great excitement through the town and crowds of people flocked to the harbor to bid farewell to the ships.

The commanders of the Niasin and Kasaga have received sealed orders, which will be opened on the high sea. At the last moment the departure of the war ships was delayed to await the receipt of money from the Japanese legation at London, but it is expected the vessels will sail early tomorrow morning.

Mr. Wm. S. Crane, of California, Md., suffered for years from rheumatism and lumbago. He was finally advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did and it effected a complete cure. For sale by China's Drug Store.

The grand master of a Masonic order was invited to lay the cornerstone of the new court house at Flint, Mich., but the union demanded that before he could handle the trowel he should take out a union card, declares an exchange. It is difficult to decide, sometimes, whether certain labor unionists are more fools than knaves.

Wonderful Nerve
Is displayed by many a man enduring pains of accidental cuts, wounds, bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sore feet or stiff joints. But there's no need for it. Backlen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and cure the trouble. It's the best Salve on earth for Piles, too. 25c., at J. F. W. DeLorme's, Drugist.

When the South Carolina legislature meets next week, it might be well for the doorkeeper to take up the guns as the members go in.—Augusta Chronicle.

A Vest-Pocket Doctor.
Never in the way, no trouble to carry, easy to take, pleasant and never failing in results are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. A vial of these little pills in the vest-pocket is a certain guarantee against headache, biliousness, torpid liver and all of the ills resulting from constipation. They tonic and strengthen the liver. Sold by J. S. Hughton & Co.

New York, Jan. 5.—A record of loss by fire in the United States and Canada for the year just closed compiled by The Journal of Commerce shows a total of \$136,197,700.

This is the greatest sum since 1893, with the exception of the year 1901.

Domestic Troubles.
It is exceptional to find a family where there are no domestic ruptures occasionally, but these can be lessened by having Dr. King's New Life Pills around. Much trouble they save by their great work in Stomach and Liver troubles. They not only relieve you, but cure. 25c., at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 6.—Seventeen persons were killed and 37 injured in a head-on collision between the Rock Island, California and Mexico express and a freight train at Willard this morning. Most of the injured are in hospitals in Topeka.

Just One Minute.
One Minute Cough Cure gives relief in one minute, because it kills the microbe which tickles the mucous membrane, causing the cough, and at the same time clears the phlegm, draws out the inflammation and heals and soothes the affected parts. One Minute Cough Cure strengthens the lungs, wards off pneumonia and is a harmless and never failing cure in all curable cases of Coughs, Colds and Croup. One Minute Cough Cure is pleasant to take, harmless and good alike for young and old. Sold by J. S. Hughton & Co.

MISS RUTH CLEVELAND DEAD.

The Ex-President Loses His Oldest Child, Aged 12.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 7.—Ruth Cleveland, the eldest child of Ex-President Grover Cleveland, died at the Cleveland home today very unexpectedly, the immediate cause of death being a weakening of the heart action during a mild attack of diphtheria. Dr. Wycoff, the attending physician, said that Miss Cleveland had been ill with a mild form of diphtheria for four days, and that the heart affection was not anticipated.

The Cleveland household is grief-stricken over the death of the eldest daughter, and many messages of condolence are being received. The private school which Ruth attended has been closed for the rest of the week out of respect.

President John N. Finley, of the College of the City of New York, Mr. Cleveland's personal friend, has come here to make all arrangements for the funeral. The interment will take place tomorrow. In response to many inquiries former President Cleveland gave out the following statement today:

"After a few days' illness, which began with an attack of tonsillitis and developed yesterday suddenly in diphtheria, our eldest daughter, Ruth, died today suddenly."

Ruth Cleveland was born on October 3, 1891, in her father's residence, at 681 Madison avenue, New York, after Mr. Cleveland had served his first term as President. She was named after Mrs. Cleveland's grandmother, and as "Baby Ruth," was a great favorite in Washington society during her father's second term in the White House. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have four remaining children.

It is now understood that it was the child's illness that prevented Mr. Cleveland's attendance at the dinner to Mayor McClellan in New York on January 4.

The funeral services will be held at the Cleveland home, conducted by the Rev. Maitland Bartlett, Mr. Cleveland, with President Finley, of the College of the City of New York; Dean Andrew West, and a few intimate friends, will accompany the body to Princeton Cemetery, where interment will take place. It is said the other children show no signs of diphtheria.

SHORT ANSWER TO COLOMBIA.
A Request to Go to the Devil Couched in Diplomatic Terms.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Gen. Rafael Reyes, the Colombian special envoy, has received the answer of the Washington Government to his note, charging the United States with open violation of the treaty of 1846.

The answer, which was prepared by Secretary Hay, though couched in the most diplomatic terms, and expressing the wish of his Government to deal justly with Colombia, is an emphatic refusal to reopen the Panama question.

Prior to the receipt of the reply Gen. Reyes wrote to the State department, requesting that the correspondence be transmitted to the Senate for its consideration. Pending an answer to this request the correspondence will not be made public.

Negro Postmaster for Florence.
Washington, Jan. 7.—The President sent the Senate today the nomination of Joshua E. Wilson as postmaster at Florence, S. C.

Saved From Terrible Death.
The family of Mrs. M. L. Bobbitt, of Bargerton, Tenn., saw her dying and were powerless to save her. The most skillful physicians and every remedy used, failed, while consumption was slowly but surely taking her life. In this terrible hour Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption turned despair into joy. The first bottle brought immediate relief and its continued use completely cured her. It's the most certain cure in the world for all throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed Bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial Bottles Free at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store.

SO DIFFERENT.
Lots of Claims Like This But so Different—Local Proof is What Sumter People Want.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe, harder to prove. Statements from far-away places. What people say in Florida. Public expression from California. Oft times good indorsement there. But of little service here at home. Sumter people want local proof. The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens. Home indorsement counts. It disarms the skeptic; it stands by you.

This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Kidney Pills. Here is a case of it:

E. McCloud, farmer, residing on the outskirts of Sumter, says: "Both my wife and I used Doan's Kidney Pills procured at Dr. A. J. China's drug store and obtained a lot of benefit from them. I thought it must be the climate which did not agree with us or the water, for we never had the backache until we moved here some four years ago from Pennsylvania but we certainly have had it since. The secretions from the kidneys were irregular and much too frequent a action, especially at night when our rest was much disturbed. Since we used Doan's Kidney Pills neither of us has had the backache and the action of the kidneys became natural and normal and our rest is not disturbed at night. Doan's Kidney Pills are the best remedy that ever came into my house."

For sale by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Company, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

5